

required to carry out the event under this resolution.

SEC. 6. LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONS.

The Boeing Company and the United Technology Corporation shall not represent, either directly or indirectly, that this resolution or any activity carried out under this resolution in any way constitutes approval or endorsement by the Federal Government of the Boeing Company or the United Technology Corporation or any product or service offered by the Boeing Company or the United Technology Corporation.

AUTHORIZING REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL AND TESTIMONY BY FORMER SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 135, submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 135) to authorize production of documents and testimony by a former Senate employee, and representation by Senate legal counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the plaintiffs in two civil actions pending in North Dakota State court have requested documents and testimony from a former member of Senator CONRAD's staff relating to constituent casework the staff member performed for the plaintiffs. The following resolution would authorize the former staff member to testify at a deposition with representation by the Senate Legal Counsel, and would authorize the production of documents.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, that the preamble be agreed to, that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the resolution (S. Res. 135) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 135

Whereas, the plaintiffs in *Schneider v. Schaaf*, Civ. No. 95-C-1056 and *Schneider v. Messer*, Civ. No. 93-C-124, civil actions pending in state court in North Dakota have sought the deposition testimony of Ross Keys, a former Senate employee who worked for Senator Kent Conrad and documents from Senator Conrad's office;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to section 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288B(A) and 288C(A)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to requests for testimony made to them in their official capacities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Ross Keys is authorized to produce records and provide testimony in the cases of *Schneider v. Schaaf* and *Schneider v. Messer*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Ross Keys in connection with the testimony authorized by section 1 of this resolution.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk that is signed by 16 Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar Number 114, S. 440, the National Highway System bill, signed by 16 Senators.

Bob Dole, Lauch Faircloth, Larry Pressler, Rod Grams, Don Nickles, Robert F. Bennett, Craig Thomas, James M. Inhofe, Pete V. Domenici, John W. Warner, Hank Brown, John Chafee, Christopher Bond, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Bob Smith, and Dirk Kempthorne.

MORNING BUSINESS

(During today's session of the Senate, the following morning business was transacted.)

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on that memorable evening in 1972 when I learned that I had been elected to the Senate in 1972, one of the commitments I made to myself was that I would never fail to see a young person, or a group of young people, who wanted to see me.

It certainly proved beneficial to me because I've been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I've visited during the nearly 23 years I've been in the Senate.

Most of them have been concerned about the magnitude of the Federal debt that Congress has run up for the coming generations to pay. The young people and I always discuss the fact that under the U.S. Constitution, no President can spend a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That's why I began making these daily reports to the Senate on Feb-

ruary 22, 1992. I wanted to make it a matter of daily record precisely the size of the Federal debt which as of yesterday, Wednesday, June 14, stood at \$4,905,557,258,890.90 (or \$18,621.58 for every man, woman, and child in America).

"TAKE THE MONEY AND TALK"

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, without a doubt, the relationship between the media and politicians is a unique and interesting one. All would agree that press attention on politicians is a natural function of journalistic coverage of the legislative process. It is a necessary and useful role for the members of the press.

Over the years, there has been a lot of media coverage focused on the effects of special interests on the legislative process. Reams have been written on how the wishes of the American people are compromised by the practice of legislators accepting gratuities from the pockets of highly paid lobbyists. Miles of video tape have been aired on programs critical of Members of Congress who cavort with special interest groups which have influence over matters under consideration by Congress. Often, by focusing their investigative light on elected officials, the media have brought instances of unethical behavior to the public's attention.

Partly as a result of this attention, Members of Congress got the message. In an effort, which I led here some years ago, to eliminate possible conflicts of interest and perceptions of such conflicts, Members chose to prohibit the acceptance of honoraria and to require public disclosure of gifts from outside groups. Now, because of reporting requirements, the American people are able to judge the effects that any undue influence lobbyists may have on their elected representatives.

What is distressing to me is the lack of parity that exists in this area as far as the media are concerned. In the June 1995 edition of the *American Journalism Review*, Alicia C. Shepard, in an article entitled, "Take the Money and Talk," makes a compelling argument for members of the press to turn the light of honoraria disclosure on themselves. As the article points out, journalists who receive honoraria from the very groups they cover have become a matter of considerable concern. It seems that even many reporters feel uncomfortable with the large sums that their peers receive from speaking engagements.

In this age of instant communication, no one can doubt the tremendous impact of the media. Their stories—either in print, through newspapers and magazines, or on the air waves, through network news and talk radio—control the very way the public receives the news each day and perceives the issues and the players in the coverage. Reporters have the ability to